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THE TABLET.——No. LXIV.

"People are never more vexed, than when the thing that offends them is what they muſt not complain of."

TEARS and complaints are among the ſources of relief that lie open to the afflicted and unfortunate. Thoſe people, who can vent their grief in either of theſe ways, feel leſs oppreſſion of ſpirits, than thoſe who conceal their misfortunes through a temper of pride, or cheriſh their ſadneſs under ſuch a cloſe contexture of heart, as cannot readily let looſe its ſorrows.—But one meets with innumerable ills and vexations in the world, about which, it would be weakneſs to ſigh, and indelicacy to complain.

An epicure, in dining with his friend, ſometimes finds no diſh that ſuits his palate. The cookery may in every reſpect be different from what he reliſhes. To be ſure, he is placed in a ſituation, which, to him, is a very unpleaſant one. Nothing could vex him more, and yet he muſt not complain. He muſt diſguiſe his feelings, or he will offend thoſe of his friend.

An old man, connected with a young wife, whom he durſt not quarrel with, is perpetually expoſed to vexations, which he cannot even mention without being ridiculed. His natural diſpoſition may be ſullen and reſerved; and thoſe characteriſtics may be heightened by age and infirmity. Her temper may be peculiarly gay and volatile, and her deſire for company and amuſement may be encreaſed, by living with an huſband, whoſe character and wiſhes are ſo different from her own. Both of them feel a ſtate of uneaſineſs, which they can neither hope to eſcape, nor ceaſe to lament. And yet their diſquietudes are of ſuch a nature, that any complaint would excite contempt rather than pity. The evil admits of no remedy: It meets with no compaſſion. It can be no mark of diſcernment for perſons voluntarily to plunge into a ſituation ſo tedious and hopeleſs.

The ſecret of living happily depends very much on knowing how to avoid the deſcription of evils to which I allude. In the choice of intimate friends and companions, one will fall into diſagreeable miſtakes, unleſs he acts with great diſcernment and caution. A ſimilarity in circumſtances, a coincidence in political ſentiments, and many other cauſes may induce men to form circles of acquaintance, into which perhaps not a ſingle ray of real friendſhip ever penetrates. One ſhould not number among his particular friends, thoſe perſons with whom he becomes acquainted, only through accident or convenience. If he does, he will commit an error, that will involve him in all the difficulties, I am exhorting him to ſhun. Before any man is recognized as a familiar aſſociate, he ought to give unequivocal proof, that he poſſeſſes purity of principles, and generoſity of heart. There ſhould be a reſemblance in taſte and habits between thoſe who often come together for the relaxation of their mutual cares. When there is a diſagreement in this reſpect, their ſcenes of mirth and feſtivity will ſoon degenerate into ſullenneſs and diſcontent. It is not material, that there be a ſimilarity of age, underſtanding, or natural temper. It is only requiſite that their habits and inclinations ſhould be formed with a view to ſimilar modes of gratification. Nothing is more common than for an old man to be leſs ſprightly and enterprizing than his young friend, and yet both may take delight in the ſame courſe of buſineſs and amuſement. A man prone to ſilence and gravity may be happy in companions of an open unreſerved temper. If they are both alike well-bred, and familiarized to like cuſtoms, their difference of temper may probably never prove a ſource of much vexation to each other. But perſons living together will ſoon diſagree, if they have been accuſtomed to a different ſtile and manner of enjoyment, and have modelled their taſte and faſhions by a different level of circumſtances.

When I viſit my friend, it is of no importance to my happineſs, that he ſhould know as much, or talk and laugh as much as I do. But if he gives me bad wine, and a dinner not ſo well dreſſed, as I could have got elſewhere, I undergo a vexation, againſt which I have no remedy. This ſhews how much of our pleaſure in life depends on avoiding habitual familiarities with perſons, who will inceſſantly counteract our prevailing taſte and inclination. I may view a man with reſpect and veneration for his talents and virtues, and yet no degree of acquaintance may be able to intereſt any of the tender ſentiments of my heart. We may both applaud each other for our reſpective good qualities, but we muſt commit force upon ourſelves if we attempt to paſs a ſocial hour together.

It cannot be too much contemplated how many of the irkſome moments of life are occaſioned by incidents, that appear too trifling to be ranked in the catalogue of misfortunes. No man could ever move one ſenſation of pity in the breaſt of another, becauſe his fellow-lodgers choſe a different hour of dining, or a different ſort of proviſions from himſelf; and yet many a man has ſuffered more actual vexation from ſuch a cauſe, than he probably has realized in all the loſſes and diſappointments that have perplexed his plans of buſineſs.

When a man is aſſailed by thoſe heavy misfortunes which engage the attention of mankind, he may flatter his pride, by the manly fortitude he diſcovers, and aſſuage his grief, by the tender ſympathy he excites. This ſource of conſolation however is not open to another man, who is vexed and mortified by a thouſand untoward accidents, which embitter every moment of his life, and which he cannot think of, without ſentiments of ſhame, nor declare without expoſing himſelf to deriſion. Men may be ſo inceſſantly teazed with incidents of this ſtamp, as to fall into habits of peeviſhneſs and caprice, and become a torment to themſelves and thoſe, with whom they aſſociate. I have ſeen two men, who from motives of convenience in buſineſs become fellow-lodgers. Their taſte in living was ſo oppoſite, that they were never both pleaſed with preciſely the ſame thing. It is incredible how a petulance of temper grew upon them, and how ſoon they diſliked each as companions. It was no relief, under ſuch vexations, that they were both ſenſible, well-informed men, and both ſuſtained an excellent character. Had one of them been a fool and the other a wiſe man, they had probably lived more harmoniouſly together, if their taſte and habits had coincided better. Theſe reflections will, I hope, lead my readers into an examination of the cauſes, that contribute to happineſs and tranquility. I am confident that with a little precaution, men may make life paſs away more agreeably, and eſcape innumerable ſources of diſquietude, in which a great portion of the human race are involved.

FRANCE.

Copy of a letter from the Marquis de CASEAUX *to the Editor of the Paris Journal, and which he has tranſmitted to the Provinces.*

PARIS, AUGUST 30.

SIR,

THE queſtion of the Royal Negative, the moſt important of all the queſtions, after that of deliberating by individuals or by orders, may, in my opinion, be reduced to very ſimple terms.

The people is every thing. No legitimate power can exiſt but from them and for them; or rather, all that which bears the character of public power, whatever may be its ſhape, can be no other than the people acting by repreſentation of one kind or another.

In a monarchy, the people have two kinds of repreſentatives, both equally eſſential: the National Aſſembly, and the King. This is the reaſon why their perſons ſhould be held equally ſacred and inviolate; and it is evidently for the public good that this inviolability ſhould be eſtabliſhed.

Each of theſe repreſentatives would be deſirous, ſooner or later, to govern the other; ſuch is the nature of man. This is the reaſon why the people ſay to them both—Ye ſhall be able to do nothing, but when ye agree.

In the mean time that they may ſeverally know what they ought to do when the public intereſt requires that they ſhould act, the people ſay to the one, "It is your province to diſcuſs, and to preſent your labor to the King." They ſay to the other, "Do you examine, and after you have examined, if you ſanction, *it ſhall be my will*; that is, it ſhall be LAW. If you ſhall reject that which the other body preſent you, do you ſend it back to me, that I may re-examine it; if I ſhall approve of that which you have rejected, I ſhall ſend back the ſame body to preſent it to you again, and they ſhall ſignify to you, KING! OBEY! If on the contrary, I ſhall think that you had good reaſon for rejecting it, I ſhall chuſe and ſend you other repreſentatives, who ſhall lay before you the bill altered and they ſhall ſignify to you that *we* are ſatisfied with the manner in which you have exerciſed the prerogative that WE THE PEOPLE have confided in you.

We ſee by this ſtatement whether the aſſent and diſſent of the King were given to him for his own advantage, or for that of the people: or rather we may ſee whether the National Aſſembly has the right to deprive the King of a prerogative which guarantees the ſovereignty of the people, to whom alone the ſovereignty belongs.

In the mean time, a wicked Aſſembly, and a wicked King, might eaſily at one time or another, agree together to deceive the people. This, therefore, is the reaſon why the people ſay to the King and the Aſſembly, "The liberty of the preſs ſhall be as ſacred and inviolable as your auguſt perſons, becauſe it is my intereſt that it ſhould be ſo."

Let us reflect then whether it is not the mere childhood of democracy to be afraid of a King, when he is watched by a free preſs, and by the National Aſſembly, who hold the purſe-ſtrings of the nation.

If it is not a childiſh fear of deſpotiſm to be alarmed at a National Aſſembly, when it is watched by the preſs and the King.

If it is not the mere childhood of viſionary preſbyterianiſm, to be afraid of the concord and harmony, which ought to ſubſiſt in an enlightened age, between an unmoveable King, and a National Aſſembly, to be convened annually, when both of them are watched by the inviolabe freedom of the preſs.

Theſe are three tribunals of the people, without which there can be no true monarchy, and with which monarchy, of all the governments that exiſt, will ever be that in which the intereſts of the people will be beſt watched over, and beſt balanced, and in which they will run the leaſt riſk of being ſacrificed, either to a King, or to an Aſſembly.

Such is the ſimplification of the idea of a conſtitution! I have the honor to be, &c.

LE MARQUIS DE CASEAUX.

Diſcourſe delivered at the National Aſſembly on the 7th of September, 1789, by the female citizens who came to make an offering of their jewels and other ornaments as a voluntary diſtribution towards the diſcharge of the public debts.

MESSEIGNEURS.

THE regeneration of the State is a work committed to the National Repreſentatives.

The liberation of the State ſhould be the care of every good citizen.

In order to enable the Senate to fulfil a vow that was made by Camillus to Apollo before the capture of Vieum, the Roman ladies made a voluntary offering of their ornaments to the Republic.

But no vows can be more ſacred than engagements contracted with the creditors of the State, the public debt ſhould be ſcrupulouſly diſcharged, but the means ſhould be rendered eaſy to the people.

It is in that view that ſeveral citizens, wives or daughters of artiſts, came to offer to this auguſt National Aſſembly thoſe ornaments, which they would bluſh to wear, when patriotiſm bids them ſacrifice them to the public good. What woman is there, worthy of the title of citizen, who would not prefer to the inſipid parade of vanity, the inexpreſſible pleaſure of converting the ornaments of her perſon to ſo excellent a uſe?

Our offering is no doubt of ſmall value; for among the votaries of the fine arts, glory rather than riches is the purſuit: our offering is in proportion to our means, but not to the ſentiment that animates our breaſt.

May our example be followed by many citizens of either ſex, whoſe circumſtances are far more opulent than ours! and our example will, my Lords (Meſſeigneurs) be followed, if you will but deign graciouſly to accept, if you will procure the facility of making voluntary contributions, by eſtabliſhing from this moment a bank, for the ſole purpoſe of receiving patriotic gifts in money or jewels, to be invariably applied to the diſcharge of the national debt.

Reply of M. Le Preſident of the National Aſſembly, to the female citizens who have made an offering of their perſonal ornaments towards the diſcharge of the public debt.

THE National Aſſembly beholds, with infinite ſatisfaction, your generous ſacrifice, which emanates from motives of true patriotiſm.

May the more noble example which you offer us at this preſent moment, communicate to all ranks of citizens the heroic ſentiment from which it proceeds, and may it find as great a number of imitators as it does admirers!

You are far more adorned by your many virtues, than you could be by the precious ornaments which you ſacrifice to the good of your country. The National Aſſembly will take into conſideration the plan which you propoſe, with all the warmth which it inſpires.

A true copy. *Signed,*

HENRY DE LONGUEVE, *Sec. Nat. Aſſ.*

DESCHAMPS, *Sec.*

A correct liſt of the ladies (wives or daughters of celebrated artiſts) who, on Monday the 7th of September, 1789, delivered to the National Aſſembly, their jewels and other female ornaments, as a voluntary contribution towards the diſcharge of the public debt.

Married Ladies.

Moitte, preſident and firſt mover of the patriot

ſcheme, Vien, De la Grenee the younger, Suvee, Berrner, Du Vivier, Belle, Fragonard, Veſtler, Peron, David, Vernet the the younger, Deſmarteaux, Beauvallet, oornedecerf, the wife of a merchant.

Unmarried Ladies.

Vaſſe de Borrecuil, Veſtier, Gerard, Pithoud, De Vieſvilla, Hautemps.

Sept. 1. ThePalais Royal has been a ſcene of tumult the whole day, chiefly owing to the diſcontented members of the diſtrict having choſen the different Coffee-houſes as convenient places to diſcuſs points that belong to the Diſtricts only, which nevertheleſs drew vaſt crowds about the doors, and rendered the Arcades abſolutely impaſſable.

About 7 o'clock, 300 French guards took poſſeſſion of the garden, cleared the principal Coffee houſes, and ſhut them up, cut off the communication between the Arcades and the garden, by locking all the gates under the arches, but at the principal entrance, then divided into companies, and patrolled the reſt of the evening, diſperſing the people, by marching through every knot of men, that chance or curioſity drew together.

About 11 o'clock, an extract from a verbal proceſs of the Aſſembly of Repreſentatives of the Commons of Paris, was diſtributed among the people.

In this extract the Aſſembly declares its indignation at the proceedings of Sunday, Monday, and Tueſday, in the Palais Royal, laments that the abode of a Prince, whom they love and cheriſh, ſhould be profaned by the encouragement of the moſt attrocious calumny, and of ſuch bloody purpoſes, as revenge or ignorance may wiſh to ſee executed. It reminds the people of their influence on the great provincial towns, warns them againſt the ill conſequences that ſuch diſorderly meetings muſt neceſſarily bring on; and authorizes the Marquis de la Fayette, to uſe the power entruſted to him by the good citizens of Paris, for quelling all diſturbances in the ſtreets, and to take into cuſtody thoſe that appear to be moſt active in miſleading the people, that they may be immediately tried and puniſhed, according to the nature of their offence.

This Extract is ſigned,

VAUVILLIERS, BLONDEL, VINCENDON, } Preſidents.

BROUSSE DESFAUCHERTS, DE JOLY, } Sec'rs.

The method of ſilencing the leaders is worthy of relation, it being as ingenious and original, as exempt from violence, M. de la Fayette was determined not to leave them even the popular merit of perſecution.

A meſſage was ſent to the mad Marquis de St. Huruge, requeſting his preſence at the Hotel de Ville; and on his appearing, M. de la Fayette addreſſed him with his uſual urbanity, acquainting him, that rumors were ſpread abroad injurious to his character as a man of rank, and an officer (he has the croſs of St. Louis) as well as of the good citizen, which he was perſuaded were deſtitute of foundation. On his replying that they certainly were unjuſt, "Of that we are all convinced (anſwered the Marquis) and it is for that very reaſon that we are deſirous of availing ourſelves of your military experience and talents, and of giving you an opportunity, which you certainly will readily embrace, of ſilencing the voice of calumny, by offering you the command of a patrole of citizens in this quarter of the Palais Royale."

There was no flinching from ſuch a propoſal; and he was thus ingeniouſly compelled to appear at the head of the patriot citizens, to appeaſe the tumult he himſelf had inſtigated but twenty hours before.

The committee of the National Aſſembly, however, not deeming this amende honorablea ſufficient puniſhment, in a few hours after he came off guard, had him apprehended and committed to the State Priſon of the Abbaye de St. Germain, as a warning to the reſt of the idle or factious Motion-makers.

The failure of Quidors, the late Inſpector of the Police, has aſtoniſhed every body. In this fellow's books were regiſtered the names of all the women of ill fame in Paris, who lived by proſtitution. He ſeldom had fewer names at one time of this deſcription of perſons, than forty thouſand; and from every one of theſe wretches he annually got ſomething. No ſum, however ſmall, was beneath his acceptance.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.

Two days ſince, the ſhops, ware-houſes, and houſes of all the printers and bookſellers in this province, were ſearched for ſeditious pamphlets, hand-bills, &c. in conſequence of which, two bookſellers in this city, and one printer at Antwerp, were impriſoned.

The garriſons are withdrawn from Ghent, Bruges, Oſtend, and Nieuport, towards the centre of Brabant. Thoſe of Bruſſels, Malines, Louvain, and Antwerp, are changed to prevent the formation of thoſe habits of familiar intercourſe which are acquired with the inhabitants, by long reſidence. In ſhort, the multiplied precautions of the Government indicate its feebleneſs and evince its fears. The character of its policy is marked by thoſe petty exertions that irritate and inflame, without being diſtinguiſhed by thoſe ſevere and deciſive ſteps that intimidate and overawe a people.

No taxes have hitherto been collected, and the firſt refuſal of the illegal impoſition, "ſome vil: lage Hampden," will probably prove the firſt ſignal of revolt.

Vander-Noot, proſcribed and exiled, to apprehend whom, the Emperor has offered a million of florins, watches at Breda for the moment when he can give aſſiſtance to his country: and there is reaſon to expect an inſurrection as general, and as well concerted, as there is any example of in hiſtory.

The Houſe of Auſtria will learn too late the value of theſe provinces, which they have equally neglected and oppreſſed.

WARSAW, August 24.

Prince Repnin is marching haſtily forward to meet the army under the late Captain Pacha, which is intended to attempt the retaking of Oczakow, coſt what it will; ſo that a battle ſeems inevitable. Thirty Turkiſh ſhips of war have poſted themſelves in ſuch a manner off Oczokow, that the Ruſſians are blocked up in Cherſon, and will find it very dangerous to attempt to ſail out of that port. This may bring on an engagement.

LONDON, September 8.

The Marquis de St. Huruge, who is impriſoned at Paris, for having raiſed a tumult at the Caiſe de Foy, was formerly confined on account of inſanity. He has occaſioned much trouble at the popular meetings by his enthuſiaſtic ardour. Breteuil was his enemy, and during his adminiſtration, he ſuffered much.

The propoſed Senate of France is not to be compoſed entirely of Nobility, in which particular it differs from our Houſe of Lords; it is, beſides, elective, and not hereditary; and the age of 35 is, perhaps, a wiſe precution, to guard againſt the precipitancy of youth. No perſon was permitted to take a ſeat in the Roman Senate until he had completed his 40th year.

At Paris every thing ſeems quiet. The Marquis de St. Huruges, who was the promoter of the late tumults, is arreſted and and in priſon. The frequenters of the Palais Royal are frighented at it, and we hear no more of thoſe who have, for ſome time paſt, excited ſuch alarms.

The Counteſs of Artois left Verſailles yeſterday morning, about nine, in order to meet the Count at Turin, who will, it is ſuppoſed, arrive there to day or to-morrow.

The Queen has ſhewn a degree of reſolution by ſtaying in France, which might have been expected only from the daughter of Maria-Thereſa. The mob ſet a price upon her head; and ſhe was every day not only called Brunehalt, but threatened with the fate of that wicked Queen.

But Maria-Antoinetta reſolved, with a manly reſolution, to brave a ſtorm from which ſo many Princes of the Blood, and able Generals, had thought it prudent to fly. This ſpirited reſolution is of ſervice to her—ſhe is at this moment much leſs unpopular than at any time during the laſt three months; and it is expected that ſhe will ſoon be reſtored to the popularity which ſhe formerly enjoyed.

The French funds have lately riſen two per cent. in conſequence of ſome patriotic regulations propoſed by M. Neckar, for raiſing the new loan of 80 millions, which is become very popular on that account, and the progreſs making by the National Aſſembly in re-eſtabliſhing order and tranquility through the kingdom.

A letter from a merchant in Leghorn on Monday laſt, and dated the 11th inſt. mentions, that a Tuſcan, frigate, mounting 36 guns, had juſt returned into that port, after having had an engagement off the iſland of Corſica with an Algerine corſair, carrying 24 guns, beſides carronades: the engagement laſted three hours; the Algerine was full of men, and fought deſperately, but a ſhot from the Tuſcan frigate having taken the corſair between wind and water, ſhe ſunk and every perſon on board periſhed. The frigate had thirty men killed, and ſeveral wounded: her rigging was much damaged, and ſhe will take ſome time to refit.

LIEGE.

Sept 12. A reſcript from the Imperial Chamber of Witzlaer has arrived here, ordering the Prince Biſhop to be immediately re-eſtabliſhed in all the prerogatives which he enjoyed before the revolution; and alſo to replace the former magiſtrates.

This being read in public, cauſed very ſerious alarm at firſt; and it was aſſerted, that if this order of the Sacred Imperial Chamber was not complied with, it would be the King of Pruſſia's duty to ſend a body of troops to enforce it.

An Aſſembly was immediately held at the Hotel de Ville, where ſpirited and patriotic reſolutions were entered into; which were caarried to the Hall of the Third Eſtate, and that of the Nobleſſe, in an inſtant.

Theſe propoſitions and reſolutions were readily agreed to.

It was then propoſed to ſend a deputation to Witzlaer, to teſtify, that "the revolution was unanimouſly applauded, and received without oppoſition of any kind whatever."

This propoſition was readily agreed to, and the FirſtState nominated for its Depnty the Lord l'Hoeſt of Trixne. The Nobles named Count Bealaymout, de la Chagelle; and the Third, the Chevalier de Cheſtret, reigning Burgomaſter of Liege; to be aſſiſted with Meſſ. de Leſcrime, and Baſſenge, Counſellors.

However, this momentous alarm has produced its good effects, by binding by new ties the three States, and that of all parts of the Principality.

In conſequence of the propoſition made by the Magiſtrates of this place to the Third Eſtate, to renew the ancient alliance and confederation of the city and the country towns, they have one and all eagerly conſented; and by a ſolemn act, entered into the firſt inſtant, between the deputies of Liege and thoſe of the twenty-two Towns of the Lower Countries, they have agreed to make it a common cauſe; and have ſworn to each other in the name of the Almighty God, and by their Country, to maintain their ancient conſtitution with their fortunes, and at the riſk of loſing their laſt drops of blood, according to the fine expreſſion of their ancient alliances.

"*Sans ceſſe les uns auſpres des autres.*"

This act has been ſealed, ſigned, and mutually exchanged, declaring, "that it was done without any rank or diſtinction whatever, regarding themſelves are brethren who had only one right, and one intereſt in common.

The Commiſſioners appointed by act of Parliament for erecting four light houſes in the Northern part of Great Britain, have now completed that important buſineſs; deſcriptive particulars of which will be forthwith made public, for the information of mariners. The following are the ſituations on which theſe lanterns are erected:

One on Kinnaird's Caſtle,
One on the Mull of Kintyre.
One on the North Ronaldſay, in Orkney,
One on the Point of Scalps.

The two firſt have been lighted ſome time; the lighting of the other two will take place on the 10th of next month.

PARIS, September 15.

The order of the day being read, and the queſtion put, whether the National Aſſembly ſhould conſiſt of one or of two Chambers; 89 votes appeared for two chambers, 849 for one; 122 Members who would not vote. The idea of a Senate, as propoſed by Monſieur de Lally, is therefore laid aſide.

Monſ. D'Eſtaing having made the proper diſpoſition of the militia, as well for the ſecurity of the Aſſembly, as for the tranquility of the town, received the thanks of the Houſe, in a polite letter from the Preſident.

The order of the day was ſcarce read, when a letter was received from M. Neckar, containing a report made in the Council on Thurſday. The reading of this report was immediately oppoſed, and a long debate enſued on the propriety of the King's interference in the buſineſs of the Aſſembly. The reſult was, that the report contained in M. Neckar's letter ſhould not be read.

The affair of the Royal Sanction was now reſumed, and the queſtion propoſed, whether the King can refuſe his conſent to the edicts of the legiſlative body? it was determed in the affirmative, by 730 votes againſt 143.

Another queſtion then aroſe, in caſe the King ſhould refuſe his conſent, would his refuſal be ſuſpenſive or determinate? The ſuſpenſive refuſal was adopted by 673 againſt 325.

On this a new queſtion aroſe, how long the ſuſpenſion ſhould laſt? It being now late in the evening, this matter was referred to another day.

On the opening the Aſſembly on Saturday, the Cardinal de Rohan took his ſeat, and was received with great applauſe.

The firſt queſtion of conſequence was, the referred queſtion of the duration of the King's ſuſpenſion, when a member deſired that it might firſt be determined how long each Parliament ſhould laſt; that is, whether their Parliaments ſhould be annual, biennial, triennial, &c. Many arguments were adduced in favor of each of theſe terms; and, after debating the matter the whole morning, it was determinned in favor of Triennial Parliaments.

UNITED STATES.

SALEM, Noveeber 10.

We omitted to mention in our laſt, that on the day of the Preſident's arrival in this town, in order to communicate the general joy to the very abodes of wretchedneſs, "and light up a ſmile in the aſpect of wo," the Committee of Arrangements ordered an excellent dinner of plumb puddings, roaſt beef, &c. for the tenants of the poor-houſe and priſon.

A correſpondent was highly pleaſed at the elegant diſplay of the Waſhington Saſhes at Concert Hall, in this town, on the evening the Preſident attended the Aſſembly—The reſpects of the La-

DIES must be considered among the richeſt tributes paid to our illuſtrious Chief.

Some of the Members of Congreſs, in their debates on amendments to the Conſtitution, talked of the diſcontents of the people on account of ſome obnoxious parts of it, as though they were on the eve of an inſurrection: but we could never find in what part of the country theſe diſcontents exiſted: among all the addreſſes preſentedby the people to our beloved Preſident, not a ſingle wiſh for amendments is ſuggeſted, though moſt of them expreſs the higheſt ſatisfaction at the government under which we live. The operation of the government will no doubt diſcover ſome defects, and thoſe perhaps where they are leaſt apprehended; and the people ſeem univerſally diſpoſed to wait the direction of time and experience, to know where to apply remedies. If the government ſhould be found to affect the freedom or happineſs of one, it will of all; and the grievance being general, the ſentiment for redreſs will be equally ſo, and the remedy will follow of courſe.

The Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, in delivering to the National Aſſembly of France the report of the Grand Committee appointed to prepare the form of a Conſtitution, ſpeaking on the ſubject of a Declaration of the Rights of Man, and of the Citizen, to precede the Conſtitution, obſerved, that "*this noble idea, conceived in another hemiſphere, ſhould in preference be firſt tranſplanted among us. We have concurred in the events which have given liberty to* NORTH AMERICA; *ſhe points out to us on what principles we ſhould build the preſervation of our own, and it is the* NEW WORLD, *whither we formerly carried nothing but chains, which now teaches us to guard againſt the miſery of wearing them ourſelves.*

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 11.

The report reſpecting Gen. SHEPHERD's having been fired at, in a late review, we are aſſured by the General himſelf is totally deſtitute of foundation. Moreover, we are informed by ſeveral gentlemen, that no circumſtance whatever has tranſpired, but what demonſtrates, that the militia of Hampſhire, to a man, revere and love their Major-General, as an officer whoſe humanity has ever been as conſpicuous as his bravery.

By Captain SAMUEL PRINCE, who arrived here laſt Saturday from Martinique, we are informed, that the inhabitants of that iſland had choſen nine Deputies to wait on the General for permiſſion to ſing TE DEUM on account of the late GLORIOUS REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. After ſome little altercation, permiſſion was granted. In conſequence of which, a ſolemn proceſſion took place at Port Royal of the inhabitants, to which the Americans in the harbor were invited, and requeſted to join *their flag* with the *National one of France*. The religious ceremony being over, the proceſſion paſſed through the principal ſtreets, and returning to the Church, the flags of the two nations were ſolemnly conſecrated, and placed in the Altar, there to remain as the emblems not only of mutual friendſhip, but as *enſigns of virtue, honor, patriotiſm and liberty*. After the proceſſion was over and the flags diſpoſed of, the General the Count de VIOMENIL gave the Americans a polite invitation to dine with him and his officers, at his houſe; and ſhewed them on this occaſion every mark of attention and affection.

NEWPORT, November 1.

The oppoſition of the people here to the Conſtitution ariſes from miſrepreſentation of it by deſigning men, and a want of information with regard to the eſſential ſprings of a good government.

The undeniable truth, that ſuitable characters cannot be obtained to fill up the various poſts in government, without ſalaries proportionable to the ability and integrity, requiſite to perform the duties of them, is not known here from experience, and therefore not much believed; we have been accuſtomed to give trifling or no ſalaries to the moſt important offices, conſequently we muſt be incompetent judges of what is requiſite in the national eſtabliſhment;—No wonder then, at the clamour here againſt the ſalaries eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, it is a favorable topic of inflamatory men, and an alluring bait to thoſe of narrow purſe-ſtrings;—We fooliſhly compare the National Government with our ſmall republic, and a true principle with a falſe one. The United States in Congreſs, have by their eſtabliſhments been actuated by this truiſm, that every man who accepts an office makes a ſacrifice of his time to the public, and that it is but juſt they ſhould be paid for it, and that no officer can be reſponſible for his truſt unleſs he has a full compenſation for his ſervices.—While we expect that the United States can be governed as we have been,—inſtead of an honorable ſupport to induce an acceptance of an office—it is the influence of party, or the baſer principle of private intereſt—hence have we experienced continual revolutions in our laws and our credit. What man of abilities and integrity would accept of the office of Governor of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, for the pitiful ſum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum? None; unleſs it was in time of danger; and then virtue and the importunities of his fellow citizens might bring forth a ſuitable candidate for office.

When the citizens of this State rightly conſider theſe points, they muſt be convinced, that the ſalaries eſtabliſhed by Congreſs are not only requiſite, but that we ſhall never be governed well, unleſs we make an honorable and permanent eſtabliſhment, that will induce men of character and reſponſibility to accept the offices of the State.—Till this is done, the annals of our State, will be little elſe but the annals of faction.

WORCESTER, NOVEMBER 12.

The following is handed us for fact, and is one of many inſtances which ſhew that it is neceſſary the Preſident of the United States ſhould have ſome title, of addreſs at leaſt, to diſtinguiſh him from other great perſonages who may have occaſion to travel either in their own or other States.—Towards the cloſe of one day laſt week, a meſſenger was ſent forward to inform the keeper of the Inn where the Preſident intended to lodge that night, that "the Preſident was near bye, and wiſhed to be accommodated with lodging and a little neceſſary refreſhment, &c." the Innkeeper was abſent; the Landlady, ſuppoſing the meſſenger meant by "*the Preſident*," the Preſident of Rhode-Iſland college, for it was in the neighbourhood of that State, and that of courſe he had his lady with him, and being herſelf unwell—ſhe told the meſſenger ſhe could not entertain "*the Preſident*"—and that he muſt go on to the next tavern—in conſequence of which the meſſenger, although it was late, had to ſend word back to the Preſident that he had proceeded on to the next Inn, to provide that entertainment which he could not get at the firſt—The Landlady ſoon after found out her miſtake, and moſt piteouſly lamented that ſhe could not have known that it was the illuſtrious *Waſhington*, that intended honouring her houſe—"Bleſs me!" exclamed ſhe, "the ſight of him would have cured me of my illneſs, and the beſt in my houſe and in the town ſhould have been at his ſervice." This Inn was in the middle of the town, and when the inhabitants who lived in the neighbour hood, heard of the affair, they could not refrain expreſſing the greateſt mortification at this unlucky adventure, which deprived many of them of an opportunity of ſeeing *him* whom they would have delighted to honour.

NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XXVII.

"HONOR'S A SACRED TIE."

THE National and State debts of this confederated Republic appear to many *honeſt* perſons, who by the way are not public creditors, to be a mountain that will finally overwhelm us: From characters of this kind, we are frequently entertained with doubts and apprehenſions—and tho they do not explicitly propoſe the depreciation or annihilation of the public ſecurities, yet their fears on the one hand, and their want of promptitude on the other, in advocating the cauſe of juſtice, greatly encourage another ſet of people in their open attempts to deſtroy all public Faith and Honor at a blow. There are not wanting thoſe who openly propoſe the SPUNGE as the beſt, yea the only mode which wiſdom can deviſe of getting rid of the domeſtic debts of our country: However, the ſhameleſs and unprincipled wretches who have the temerity to avow ſuch a plan, are as the drop of the bucket, compared to the great body of the people—which appears to be decidedly of opinion that HONESTY is WISDOM, and will prove the cheapeſt plan in the iſſue. We have ſuffered enormous loſſes in times paſt by our temporizing expedients, and by the want of a little magnanimity of ſpirit in adopting, even upon the ſmalleſt ſcale, the line of juſtice. Had our ſyſtems been ſquared upon the principles of honor, tho in their infancy they had been as a grain of muſtard-ſeen, they would have expanded, and the Strait once paſſed, all would have been plain ſailing—difficulties would have vaniſhed as ſoon as they appeared—and the bug-bear of the *National Debt*, would have been converted into, and realized to be, a NATIONAL BLESSING.—And what is our preſent ſituation—It is preciſely ſuch, as ſhould lead us ſolemnly to declare, "THAT THO THE HEAVENS SHOULD FALL, WE WILL BE JUST AS A PEOPLE." This being laid down as a foundation principle, the clouds will diſſipate in every quarter—our proſpects will from that moment become bright and encouraging—the public mind will be tranquilized—our credit will be reſtored—our government reſpected—and we ſhall always command with facility, the means of preſerving our Freedom and Independence. It muſt afford the greateſt pleaſure, and inſpire the higheſt degrees of confidence in the adminiſtration of our national government, to obſerve thoſe meaſures purſued, which promiſe to reſcue our reputation, and eſtabliſh our Faith as a people upon a baſis never to be ſhaken. The principal ſource from whence the individual governments derived their funds to pay the intereſt of the State debts, being diverted into a Continental channel, it is become in a meaſure neceſſary that State Creditors ſhould become the Creditors of the Union—It is difficult to conceive how they can obtain Juſtice in any other way—their expectations are accordingly turned to the general government—and there can be no doubt but that the conſolidation of the whole debt incurred on account of the war, will be a meaſure, as popular, as it is juſt and neceſſary.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBR 21.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, (New-Hampſhire) dated Nov. 4.

The illuſtrious PRESIDENT of the United States left this town this morning, on his return to New-York. He ſpent ſeveral days here, in which time he viſited our river and harbor—and once diſembarked on the moſt northern diſtrict of our Union—the old Province of Maine.—

He delighted every one—and appeared himſelf not to be diſpleaſed with his tour.—

Nothing could exceed the flocking together of the people, of every rank and denomination, as he came through the country, and their univerſal acclamations of joy and ſatisfaction at his appearance.—He was heard repeatedly to ſolicit, that the crowds who attended him, and lined the roads as he paſſed, would not follow him, but would return to their homes and their employ, as he could not be convinced but that it muſt be inconvenient to them. In theſe inſtances, however, his ſolicitations were fruitleſs: The ball as it rolled on, moſt rapidly encreaſed—even rivers, and other natural obſtacles neither impeding its progreſs, nor diminiſhing its ſize.—

The oppoſition to our preſent ſyſtem of Government was in this quarter feeble before this *Prime Conductor* of our affairs made his appearance here.—It is now expiring.—

If the form of our government did not recommend itſelf ſufficiently to every one, the preſent chief adminiſtrator of it would reconcile all parties, till a fair experiment has been made.—

Nothing appeared to eſcape the Preſident's notice as he paſſed—and thoſe objects which merited his particular attention, he always ſtopped to obſerve.—His reſpects to every one were pointed and exact—and no one went from his preſence diſſatisfied.—

The addreſſes prefered to him by moſt of the corporations and different orders of men among whom he paſſed, and the eulogies he was conſtrained to hear from the clergymen at whoſe churches he attended, were ſuch as the crowned heads of other countries would part with their diadems to receive—They contained the grateful incenſe of honeſt hearts—where ſoul met ſoul together:—Indeed the great and good man appeared ſometimes to be almoſt overwhelmed.—

The Preſident abſolutely declined, and even forbid any further parade and attendance upon him.—He left the town about ſunriſe, having only the gentlemen of his family, Mr. Lear, and Major Jackſon—and his own ſervants to attend him.

It is impoſſible but that offences ſhould come; there are political, ſocial and civil offences, as well as ſacred and theological.—If a man maintains with ardor any ſet of political opinions, however wiſe, juſt and benevolent, he ought to remember there are ignorant, abſurd, and envious people in the world, who will aſſuredly take *offence* at his freedom; but yet, ſhall the virtuous and independent be deterred from advocating the beſt principles, becauſe there are ſnarlers, and petulant carpers in the world?—The man that feels a generous ſympathy for thoſe in ſociety, whom adverſe fortune has condemned to ſtruggle with poverty, diſeaſe and want—who from the fulneſs of his compaſſion, is led to deviſe, and propoſe plans to meliorate the circumſtances of the poor, and alleviate the diſtreſſes of his fellow men, however incredible it may appear, he will give *offence*.—Thoſe "who never felt another's woes"—will not fail to impute unworthy motives to the moſt benevolent deſigns.—But, neither the diſapprobation of the niggard, or the ſneers of the coxcomical, will avail to check the purſuits of the man "whoſe heart deviſeth liberal things." The preſent is an age of ſpeculation and improvement—the human mind is upon the ſtretch, and its reſearches and diſcoveries are aſtoniſhing in every art, ſcience and profeſſion. The ſcience of government appears however, very juſtly, to claim the moſt diſtinguiſhed attention.—To fix this upon proper and equal principles, is the moſt glorious purſuit of humanity.—The important intereſts—the life—the freedom, and proſperity of mankind, are eſſentially connected with a right underſtanding of this divine ſubject—and yet the labors of the wiſeſt and beſt of men, thoſe who have with independency and heroiſm of mind, advanced the moſt momentous truths, have given *offence*.—Still they are not to be diverted from the ſteady purſuit of their duty, by the clamors of the weak and unprincipled—the demagogues of the day, who flatter, to betray, and who conceal their ignorance under an impenetrable maſk of impudence.

"The wealth, proſperity and importance of all this world are founded and erected on three living pillars—The TILLER of the ground, the MANUFACTURER and the MERCHANT. The tiller ſupplies the manufacturer, the manufacturer ſupplies the merchant, and the merchant ſupplies the world with all its wealth. It is thus that induſtry is promoted, arts invented and improved, commerce extended, ſuperfluities mutually vended, wants mutually ſupplied, that each man becomes a uſeful member of ſociety, that ſocieties become of further advantage to each other, and that States are enabled to pay their officers and ſupport the neceſſary burthens of government."

☞ *WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers* 30, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, *and* 48: *Six pence each will be paid for either of thoſe numbers at the office of the Editor.* *November* 21.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Thurſday, Ship Britiſh King, Elliſon, Shelburne, 8 days.
Ship North-Carolina, Haddock, Cadez, 28 days.
Brig Silas and Sally, M'Combe, London, 70 days.
Sloop Providence Packet, Friſby, St. Martins, 24 days.
Friday, Brig Polly, Green, Copenhagen.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XII.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 17, 1780.

SIR,

WE are now come to your twelfth head of inquiry, which is, "*What countenance have "the finances? How much does the expence exceed the "yearly income? Does the annual revenue, deriv- "ing from the taxes, increase or diminish, in the "whole, or in any particulars? and what are the rea- "sons given for it?*"

Here I am apprehensive I shall find a difficulty to make myself understood, as the American finances, and the mode of taxation differ so materially from any that I know of in Europe.

In the month of May, 1775, when Congress came together, for the first time, after the battle of Lexington and Concord, they found it necessary to raise an army, or rather, to adopt an army already raised, at Cambridge, in order to oppose the British troops, and shut them up in the prison of Boston. But they found that the colonies were but just out of debt, had but just paid off the debts contracted in the last French war. In the several treasuries of the colonies they found only a few thousand pounds. They had before them a prospect of a stagnation, or interruption of their trade, pretty universally, by the British men of war. They had a thousand perplexities before them, in the prospect of passing through thirteen revolutions of government, from the royal authority to that of the people. They had armies and navies to form; they had constitutions of government to attend to; they had twenty tribes of Indians to negociate with; they had vast numbers of negroes to take care of; they had all sorts of arms, ammunition, artillery, to procure, as well as blankets and cloathing, and subsistence for the army; they had negociations to think of in Europe, and treaties to form of alliance and commerce; and they had even salt to procure, for the subsistence of the inhabitants, and even their cattle, as well as their armies.

In this situation, with so many wants and demands, and no money or revenues to recur to, they had recourse to an expedient, which had been often practised in America, but no where else; they determined to emit paper money.

The American paper money is nothing but bills of credit, by which the public, the community, promises to pay the possessor a certain sum in a limited time. In a country where there is no coin, or not enough, in circulation, these bills may be emitted to a certain amount, and they will pass at par; but as soon as the quantity exceeds the value of the ordinary business of the people, it will depreciate, and continue to fall in value, in proportion to the augmentation of the quantity.

The Congress, on the 18th of March last, stated this depreciation at forty for one. This may be nearly the average, but it often passes much lower. By this resolution all the bills in circulation on that day (and none have been emitted since) amount to about one million and a quarter sterling. To this if you add the money borrowed upon loan certificates, and the debt contracted abroad in France and Spain, the whole does not amount to but little more than five millions.

Yearly income we have none properly speaking. We have no imposts or duties laid on any articles of importation, exportation, or consumption. The revenue consists entirely of grants annually made by the legislatures, of sums of money for the current service of the year, and appropriated to certain uses. These grants are apportioned upon all the polls and estates, real and personal, in the community; and they are levied and paid into the public treasury with great punctuality, from whence they are issued in payments of the demands upon the public.

You see then it is in the power of the legislatures to raise what sums are wanted, at least as much as the people can bear; and they are usually proportioned to the public wants and the people's abilities. They are now constantly laying on and paying very heavy taxes, although for the three or four first years of the war the obstructions of trade, &c. made it difficult to raise any taxes at all. The yearly taxes, annually laid on, have increased every year for these three years past, and will continue to be increased in proportion to the abilities of the people. This ability, no doubt, increases, in proportion as population increases, as new lands are cultivated, and as property is in any way added to the common stock; it will also increase as our commerce increases, and as the success in privateering increases.

But by the method of taxing, you see that it is in the power of the legislatures to increase the taxes every year, as the public exigencies may require; and they have no other restraint or limit than the people's ability.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *MR. ADAMS's LETTERS which have appeared in the Gazette, are part of a series, 26 in number, wrote by his Excellency in Holland—the whole are published in a pamphlet of 64 pages, which is to be sold by Messrs.* Berry & Rogers, *Hanover-Square,* Mr. Robert Hodge, *Queen-Street, and by the Editor hereof.*

INVOCATION TO SLEEP.

"LET not the patriot, whose unwearied mind
Toils for the general good of human kind,
Bend at thy shrine in vain: On him attend,
On him let all thy softest dews descend;
And to his rapture-soaring soul be given
To climb invention's highest, happiest heaven:
Where Shakespear, wand'ring, tipt his tongue with fire,
Heard mystick sounds and stole a seraph's lyre.
Not less in vain the virgin sacrifice
Eloquent tears, and energy of sighs;
O'er her fair breast the sorrow-soothing rod
Gracious extend, and give her all the God:
Charm her sad drooping soul; and, kissing, dry
The dewy drops that glisten in her eye."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wednesday the Fourth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT *to regulate* PROCESSES *in the* COURTS *of the United States.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all writs and processes issuing from a supreme or a circuit court, shall bear test of the chief justice of the supreme court, and if from a district court, shall bear test of the judge of such court, and shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; and signed by the clerk thereof. The seals of the supreme and circuit court, to be provided by the supreme court, and of the district courts, by the respective judges of the same.

And be it further enacted, That until further provision shall be made, and except where by this act or other statutes of the United States is otherwise provided, the forms of writs and executions, except their style, and modes of process and rates of fees, except fees to judges, in the circuit and district courts, in suits to common law, shall be the same in each state respectively as are now used or allowed in the supreme courts of the same. And the forms and modes of proceedings in causes of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction shall be according to the course of the civil law: And the rates of fees the same as are or were last allowed by the States respectively in the court exercising supreme jurisdiction in such causes. *Provided*, That on judgments in any of the causes aforesaid where different kinds of executions are issuable in succession, a *capias ad satisfaciendum* being one, the plaintiff shall have his election to take out a *capias ad satisfaciendum* in the first instance, and be at liberty to pursue the same until a tender of the debt and costs in gold or silver shall be made.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

An ACT *to explain and amend an Act, entitled, "An act for Registering and Clearing Vessels, Regulating the Coasting Trade, and for other purposes."*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That when any goods, wares, or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, shall be unladen from any ship or vessel in virtue of a permit obtained for that purpose, and shall be put into a craft or vessel, with intent to be transported to a landing within the same district, it shall be the duty of the inspector, or other officer attending the unlading of such goods, wares, and merchandize, to deliver to the master or commander of every such craft or vessel, a certificate of such goods, wares, and merchandize, having been duly entered, and a permit granted therefor; and such certificate shall contain a description of all the packages, with their marks and numbers, and shall authorize the transportation and landing of the same, at any landing within the same district, without any further fee or permit, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the twenty-second section, of the said recited act, as exempts vessels of less than twenty, and not less than five tons burthen, employed between any of the districts of the United States, in any bay or river, and having a licence from the collector of the district to which such vessel belongs, from entering and clearing for the term of one year, be extended to vessels not exceeding fifty tons: *Provided* such vessels shall not have on board goods, wares, or merchandize, other than such as are actually the growth or produce of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandizes imported into the United States," as hath rated the ruble of Russia at one hundred cents, be, and the same is hereby repealed and made null and void.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 29, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 21, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of ANTICIPATIONS.

No. II.

A PARTICULAR STATEMENT of WARRANTS drawn by the late Board of Treasury on MICHAEL HILLEGAS, late Treasury of the United States, which remain unpaid, and were comprised in the Estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and by him reported to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Date of Warrants.	*No.*	*In whose favor. Department, and for what drawn.*	*Dol. 90th.*
		CIVIL LIST.	
		Brought forward,	18,772 62
1788. Dec. 24.	1039.	Edward Chinn, late Commissioner for Rhode-Island, for Salaries and contingent Expenses of Office, one Quarter, from 1st January to 31st April, 1787,	231 60
	1040	Ditto, do. do. do. from 31st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1786,	464 15
	1041	John Halstead, in part of a sum due him agreeably to Act of Congress, 4th June, 1788,	1,000
1789. Feb. 10.	1081	George Stanton, for the rent of the House occupied by the Board of Treasury, from 1st November to 31st January,	56 22
	1082	John White, Commissioner for the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, being for expenses, attending the transportation of public papers, &c.	86 74
March 26.	1107.	William Winder, late Commissioner of North-Carolina and Virginia, for salaries and contingencies of office, transportation of public papers, &c. from the 1st of October, 1788, to the 20th of March, 1789,	1,199 82
	1108.	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	54 34
	1109.	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	101 75
	1110.	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	22 34
	1111.	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	23 78
	1113.	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	91 73
	1114.	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	500
	1115.	Ditto, ditto, from the 1st of July, to the 30th of Sept. 1788.	500
	1116.	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	193 15
May 16.	1151.	George Stanton, for rent of the house occupied by the Board, from the 1st of February, to the 30th of April, 1786.	56 22
June 2.	1168.	Paul R. Randall, for his salary as Secretary to the Algerine Legation, from Sept. 1785, to Sept. 1786, per Act of Congress, of the 11th of Sept. 1788,	700
Aug. 3.	1199.	John Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for Office-Rent, and other contingent Expenses,	57 22
July 22.	1193.	Benjamin Walker, Commissioner for settling the Accounts of the late secret and commercial committees of Congress, from the 1st of April, to the 30th of June, 1789,	475
1789.		Nathaniel Appleton, Loan-officer of the State of Massachusetts, Balance due him on Settlement at the Treasury of his Accounts of Salary, to the 30th of June, 1789. and which having been introduced in the accounts of expenditure, forms a Part of the Balance of 189,906 34-90ths, Dollars, Anticipation by the late Board of Treasury, on the 11th of September, 1789,	2,645 66
March 9.	1147.	Roger Sherman, Esq. Assignee to Isaac Sherman, being in full for his Expenses whilst executing Surveys in the Western Territory, from 11st April, to 21st September, 1787,	33 30
		William Ellery, Loan-Officer of the State of Rhode-Island, on a settlement at the Treasury, of his Account of Salary to the 30th of September, 1788, and which having been introduced in the Accounts of Expenditure, forms a Part of the Balance of 189,906 34-90ths Dollars, Anticipation by the Board of Treasury, on the 11th of Sept. 1789,	710 26
May 13.	1148.	Patrick Ferrall, being in full for contingent Expenses, and Office-Rent of the Office of the Board of Commissioners appointed to adjust the Accounts of the several States, from the 20th of Nov. 1788, to the 2d of May, 1789,	22 33
Aug. 1.	1198.	John Cochran, Loan-Officer of the State of New-York, being for his Salary and Stationary for his Office, from the 1st of April, to the 30th of June, 1789,	261 56
			28,260 69
		WESTERN TERRITORY.	
1788. March 4.	859.	Thomas Hutchins, Geographer General, advanced for the Use of his Department,	288 74
1789.	1118.	John Lawrence, Assignee to John C. Symmes, one of the Judges of the Western Territory, for his Salary, from 26th March to 30th June, 1788, per Act of Congress, of the 13th of July, 1787,	213 13
	1119 1120	Ditto, ditto, ditto, from 1st July, to 31st Dec. at 200 Dol. pr. quarter,	400
			613 13
	1141	Joseph Nourse, Attorney to Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General, for his salary from the 1st of Jan. to the 31st of March, 1789.	375
			1,276 87

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